



Ár dTeanga Chomhroinnte

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Ár dTeanga Roinnte



Bunús, Éabhlóid agus
Forbairt na Gaeilge



The Origin, Evolution
and Development of
the Irish Language





Lá na Meán Sóisialta #LNMS17

16/03/2017

Úsáid do chuid
Gaeilge ar na
Meáin Shóisialta
leis an haischlib
#LNMS17



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Social Media
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Glac páirt sa lá seo agus muid ag cur na
Gaeilge chun cinn ar na meáin shóisialta pé áit
a bhfuil tú lonnaithe ar domhan!

Take part in this day as we promote the
Irish language on social media wherever
you are in the world!

Tuilleadh Eolais | More Info:
www.snag.ie

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Buíochas leis an Dr Malachy Ó Néill agus an Dr Niall Comer, Scoil Theanga agus Litríocht na Gaeilge, Ollscoil Uladh as ábhar a chur ar fáil dúinn.

Tá an leabhrán seo a chur i gcló ag Conradh na Gaeilge mar chuid den scéim ardaithe feasachta 'Ár dTeanga Roinnte' atá á maoiniú ag an Chiste Lárnach Déa Chaidrimh de chuid Oifig an Fheidhmeannais ó thuaidh.

Sonraí Teagmhála | [Contact Information](#)

- Conradh na Gaeilge, An Nasc, 2ra Uirlár, 199 Bóthar na bhFál, Béal Feirste BT12 6FB
- 0044 (0)28 90315647
- bealfeirste@cnag.ie
- www.cnag.ie

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1. EOLAS AR ÉIRINN

Eolas ar Éirinn

Tá Éire ar an triú hoileán is mó san Eoraip agus an fichiú hoileán is mó ar domhan agus ní gan suntas é go bhfuil sí suite leathbhealaigh idir an Eoraip agus Meiriceá. Tá fianaise ann, ón stair sheandálaíochta a bhaineann léi, go raibh socrú Méisilitigh ann tuairim 8,000 R.C. Is dócha go raibh Éire ar an chuid is deireanaí d'iarthar na hEorpa inár lonnaithe daoine inti.

Tá sraith athruithe polaitiúla, stairiúla agus teangeolaíoch tagtha ar Éirinn ó tháinig na chéad lonnaitheoirí anseo. Roinneadh an tír ina ceithre chúige (Ulaidh, Connachta, Laighin agus Mumhain) agus caomhnaítear na cúigí sin ag eagraíochtaí spóirt agus cultúrtha sa lá atá inniu ann. Tá ionradh, slógadh agus plandáil mar chuid de stair na hÉireann ó lonnaitheoirí inti sa ré iar-oighreach tuairim is 10,000 bliain ó shin agus is iad iarmhairtí na staire sin a chruthaigh tírdhreach polaitiúil, cultúrtha agus teangeolaíoch nua-aimseartha na tíre seo sa lá atá inniu ann.



Mar Eolas?

Creidtear gur lonnaithe daoine in Éirinn tuairim is 10,000 bliain ó shin.



Dúshlán:

Cuardaigh na focail seo

ar fad trasna

Éire = Ireland

Ulaidh = Ulster

Laighin = Leinster

Mumhain = Munster

Connachta = Connaught

Y T I I R Q D G T X H O M R Z
B C K W R H V H D D J U G E H
R W Q V J E G O S L M J C T O
P A X C K U L R F H P T X S O
O E B J A S F A A T X I T L B
J Z D N A L E I N S T E R U P
H B N P T Y N C G D H K G E M
B O A A H R E T S N U M R S V
C O F U C A G L Q H K I H Z F
E V A E A B G A B H É N W N L
G J Y L N M F I E P D U G I V
J Y K I N T G G E H M I P W C
K D R S O Q G H Y J S J A Z I
S X B F C Z P I O E Z A J L U
G G T R V A D N V V W I Z E U

1. INFORMATION ABOUT IRELAND

Information about Ireland

Ireland is the third largest island in Europe, the twentieth largest island in the world and its location as a half-way house between Europe and America is not without significance. Its archaeological past shows evidence of Mesolithic settlements around 8,000 B.C Ireland was probably one of the last parts of western Europe to be settled by humans.

Since the arrival of human settlers in Ireland, the island has undergone a series of political, historical and linguistic changes. Traditionally divided into four provinces (Ulaidh, Connachta, Laighin and Mumhain, anglicised as Ulster, Connaught, Leinster and Munster), the provincial divisions remain, preserved in particular by sporting and cultural organisations. Since the arrival of its post-glacial settlers around ten millennia ago, the island of Ireland has experienced a number of invasions, expeditions and plantations, the consequences of which have shaped its modern political, cultural and linguistic landscape.

Did you know?



Human presence in Ireland may be around 10,000 years old.



Challenge:

Can you find all these words

Éire = Ireland

Ulaidh = Ulster

Laighin = Leinster

Mumhain = Munster

Connachta = Connaught

Y T I I R Q D G T X H O M R Z
B C K W R H V H D D J U G E H
R W Q V J E G O S L M J C T O
P A X C K U L R F H P T X S O
O E B J A S F A A T X I T L B
J Z D N A L E I N S T E R U P
H B N P T Y N C G D H K G E M
B O A A H R E T S N U M R S V
C O F U C A G L Q H K I H Z F
E V A E A B G A B H É N W N L
G J Y L N M F I E P D U G I V
J Y K I N T G G E H M I P W C
K D R S O Q G H Y J S J A Z I
S X B F C Z P I O E Z A J L U
G G T R V A D N V V W I Z E U

Bunús na Gaeilge

Tá an Ghaeilge ar cheann de na teangacha is sine san Eoraip, Creidtear go bhfuil sí á labhairt chomh luath leis an tríú hAois. Aithnítear í mar theanga Cheilteach, a fhréamhaigh ón teanga choiteann Ind-Eorpach, mar a thugtar uirthi ar na saolta seo.

Is iad an Ghaeilge, Gaeilge na hAlban, Gaeilge Mhanann a chuimsíonn brainse amháin de na teangacha oileánacha Ceilteacha, an Bhreatainis, an Chornis agus Bhriotáinis an ceann eile.

Ogham

Úsáidtear an aibítir Rómhánach anois agus an Ghaeilge á scríobh, ach bhíodh script eile ann roimhe seo, Ogham. Ghearrtaí eangacha ar chlocha in ionad litreacha. Is iad na samplaí is mó de seo a mhaireann ná, ainmneacha pearsanta ar leaca cuimhneacháin srl. Bhí an córas seo iomlán neamhéifeachtach ar bhonn liteartha agus cuireadh an script uingeach Rómhánach in oiriúint ag manaigh Éireannacha leis an Ghaeilge a scríobh. Bunaíodh mainistreacha ar fud na tíre nuair a tháinig an Chríostaíocht go hÉirinn agus cuireadh litriú cuí ar fáil don Ghaeilge taobh istigh de chéad blain.



Mar Eolas?

Labhraíonn thart ar 59,000 duine Gaeilge na hAlban agus cónaíonn bunús na ndaoine sin ar bhord farraige iarthar na hAlban agus sna hInse Ghall. Tá Parlaimint dá cuid féin ag Albain agus cuirtear tacaíocht rialtais breise ar fáil do chultúr agus theanga dhúchasach na hAlban. Ritheadh Acht na dTeangacha (Albain) sa bhliain 2005 agus anois tá a stáisiún raidió féin ag an lucht labhartha, Radio nan Gáidheal, craoltar cláir Gaidhlig ar BBC Alba agus stáisiúin neamhspleácha eile.

Aibítir Ogham

N	Q/K	U/V/Y	P
S/X	C	E	R
F/V	T	U/W	Z
L	D	O	NG
B	H	A	G
			M

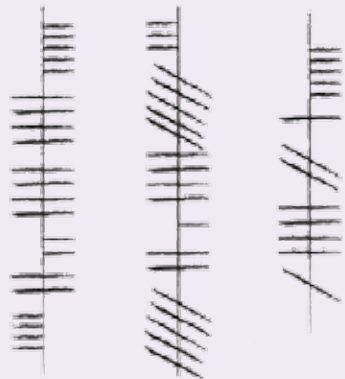


Dúshlán:

Cén ainmneacha atá
scríofa san Ogham
trasna?

Leid:

*Léitear Ogham ó
bhun go barr*



2. ORIGIN OF IRISH LANGUAGE | OGHAM

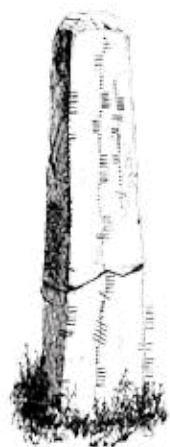
Origins of the Irish language

The Irish language is one of the oldest languages in Europe, spoken in Ireland from perhaps as early as the 3rd Century. It's recognised as a Celtic language, descended from the common tongue referred to nowadays as Indo-European.

Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Manx, make up one branch of the Insular Celtic group of languages, the other group being Welsh, Cornish and Breton.

Ogham

Irish is now written using what is essentially the Roman alphabet but it did in fact have an earlier form of script, known as the Ogham. Letters were represented by notches cut in stone like marks on a tally stick and the surviving examples are mainly personal names on gravestones, etc. Such a system was completely ineffective for literary usage, so Roman uncial lettering was adapted by Irish monks to produce an appropriate means for writing Irish. Monasteries were established throughout the country after the Christianising of Ireland and within a hundred years, monks and scribes had produced an appropriate orthography for the Irish language.



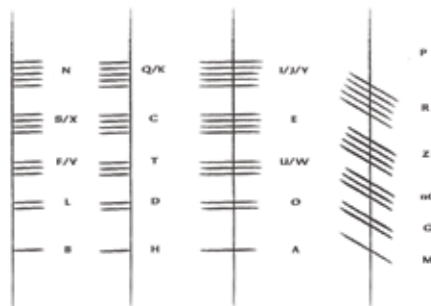
Did you know?



Scottish Gaelic has approximately 59,000 speakers, most of whom reside on the western Scottish seaboard and Hebrides.

Scotland now has its own parliament and extra governmental support is offered for native Scottish culture and language. The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act was passed in 2005 and speakers of Scottish Gaelic have their own radio station Radio nan Gàidheal and Gàidhlig programmes are broadcast on BBC Alba and other independent stations.

Ogham Alphabet

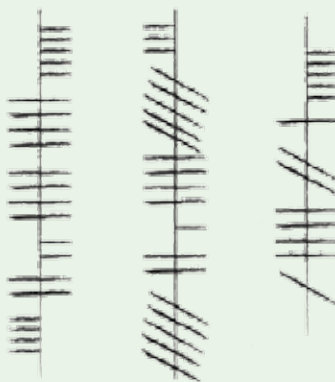


Challenge:

What names are written in Ogham?

Hint:

Ogham reads from the bottom to the top.



An Chríostaíocht

Tá cuid mhór athruithe tagtha ar an Ghaeilge le himeacht ama. Cé go gcreidtear gur labhraíodh í in Éirinn chomh luath leis an tríú hAois, bhíodh foirm scríofa in easnamh go dtí gur thug Pádraig an Chríostaíocht leis sa chúigiú hAois. Labhair na misinéirí ón Bhreatain agus ón Ghaill an Laidin agus thug siad ceird na scríbhneoireachta leo. Rinneadh seo a chomhcheangal le Gaeilge labhartha na ndaoine le leagan scríofa a chur ar fáil agus a bhreacadh síos i bhfoirm lámhscríbhíne.

Tá samplaí thíos de na focail a tháinig isteach sa teanga ón Laidin.

Laidin	Gaeilge	Béarla
Offerendum	Aifreann	Mass
Infernus	Ifreann	Hell
Cella	Cill	Church
Peccatum	Peaca	Sin
Sacerdos	Sagart	Priest
Corpus	Corp	Body
Pacem	Póg	Kiss

An Litríocht

Anois agus córas scríbhneoireachta cuí i bhfeidhm bhíodhas in ann béaloideas na hÉireann a thaifead agus a chur i dtaisce agus cuireadh seánra an tseanchais ar fáil i bhfoirm scríofa chomh maith.

Bhí scríbhinní idir chráifeach agus shaoilta. Mhair traidisiún na filíochta, a ndearna an tAos Dána forbairt uirthi, go dtí deireadh an 17ú haois. Rinne na taoisigh filí den aicme seo a chothú agus tugadh filíocht mholta, duanmholadh, seanchas agus eolas ginealais dóibh mar thoradh air seo, rud a dhaingnigh an teideal tiarnais acu.



Christianity

The Irish language has undergone many changes throughout its development. Although Irish is thought to have been spoken in Ireland as early as the 3rd Century, it lacked a written form until the arrival of Christianity with Patrick in the 5th Century. These missionaries from Britain and Gaul spoke Latin and brought with them the art of writing. This was fused with the spoken Irish of the people to produce a written version which was recorded in manuscript form.

Below is an example of words that arrived into the Irish Language from Latin.

Latin	Irish	English
Offerendum	Aifreann	Mass
Infernus	Ifreann	Hell
Cella	Cill	Church
Peccatum	Peaca	Sin
Sacerdos	Sagart	Priest
Corpus	Corp	Body
Pacem	Póg	Kiss

Literature

With the arrival of an appropriate written form the treasure chest that is Irish folklore could now be recorded and numerous genres of traditional lore found their way into written form.

Writings were both religious and secular and the tradition of poetry developed by the 'Aos Dána' at this stage survived until the end of the 17th Century. This class of poets were maintained by wealthy chieftains who in turn received much in terms of praise poetry not to mention the poet's knowledge of the chieftain's genealogical forefathers and there for his claim to lordship.



Na hAngla-Normannaigh

Tháinig na hAngla-Normannaigh go hÉirinn sa bhliain 1169, cosúil leis na misinéirí rompu sa chúigiú hAois, thug siad teanga nua leo.

Cé gur tháinig téarmaí agus focail iasachta isteach sa Ghaeilge mar gheall air seo bhain nósanna agus teanga na nAngla-Normannach leo féin amháin go bunúsach. Tá samplaí de na focail iasachta seo ón Fhraincis sa Nua-Ghaeilge le sonrú trasna.

Ghlac na hAngla-Normannaigh le cultúr na nGael don mhórchuid, áfach; phós siad le Gaeil dhúchasacha agus ghnóthaigh siad an t-ainm, ‘Hibernicis ipsis hiberniores’ nó níos Gaelaí ná na Gaeil féin’ dóibh féin.

Filíocht & Caighdeán

Cruthaíodh teanga liteartha caighdeánach faoin 13 hAois mar gheall ar líon na filíochta in Éirinn ag an am agus an chaighdeán ard oiliúna agus oideachais a tugadh do na filí. Ba bheag an t-athrú a tháinig ar Shean-Ghaeilge na bliana 1200 agus an Ghaeilge Chlasaiceach sa bhliain 1600. Bhíodh méadar na filíochta thar a bheith dian, agus tugadh ‘dán díreach’ ar an chineál seo filíochta (ag tagairt do líon na siollaí sa rann). Chloígh filíocht na mbard go docht le foirmle siolach agus rím.

Ní raibh an teanga liteartha ar chomhchiall le Gaeilge labhartha na ndaoine. Cuireadh scoláíocht an fhile in áirithe do bhaill theaghlaigh áirithe. Ba shaol draoichtiúil, mistéireach é saol na filíochta. Go minic, chum mic léinn dánta agus iad ina luí i seomra leo féin sa dorchadas ar feadh tamall fada. Mhair an t-oideachas s’acu seacht mbliana agus rinne siad staidéar ar ghramadach, gineolaíocht, ceol, dlí, leigheas, Laidin, stair agus dinnseanachas (seanchas logainmneacha)

Chítear tionchair éagsúla ar an tsochaí san fhilíocht, tionchar na Críostaíochta i gcuid sna véarsaí cráifeacha nó, amour courtois na nAngla-Normannach sna ‘dánta grádha’ cáiliúla acu.

Fraincis	Gaeilge	Béarla
garçon	gasúr	boy
chambre	seomra	room
église	eaglais	church
argent	airgead	money



Anglo-Normans

In 1169 the Anglo-Normans arrived in Ireland and brought with them a new language as the Christian missionaries had done in the 5th Century.

Although some items of vocabulary lent themselves to the native Irish tongue, the language and customs of the Anglo-Normans was reserved more or less to themselves. Examples on loan words from French in modern Irish include the following across.

The Anglo-Normans, however, in the most part embraced Irish culture, inter-married with native Irish and earned themselves the name of being ‘Hibernicis ipsis hiberniores’, or ‘more Irish than the Irish themselves’.

Poetry & Standard

A standard literary language was formed by the 13th Century due to the abundance of native poetry in Ireland and because of the high standard of training and education afforded to its composers. The language itself showed little change between the Old Irish of 1200 and the Classical Irish of 1600 and the poetry was composed to a very strict meter, usually referred to as ‘dán díreach’ (or ‘direct poem’ referring to exact number of syllables in verse). Irish bardic poetry was written to strict syllabic and rhyme formula.

The literary language itself was, however, far from being synonymous with the everyday speech of the people. The poetic schooling was usually reserved for members of particular families, supported by wealthy chieftains and the poetic world was always intertwined with magic and mystery. Poems, for example, were often composed by students while lying alone in the dark for hours! Their education lasted seven years and included grammar, genealogy, music, law, medicine, Latin, history, as well as what is known as ‘dinnseanchas’ (i.e. topography, or ‘the lore of place-names’).

The various influences on Irish society can be seen in the poetry, the influence of Christianity in the abundant religious verse, or the amour courtois of the Anglo-Normans in the renowned ‘dánta grádha’ (i.e. love poetry).

French	Irish	English
garçon	gasúr	boy
chambre	seomra	room
église	eaglais	church
argent	airgead	money



Tionchar Eimpíreach

Tháinig brú polaitiúil ar an Ghaeilge ag amanna áirithe i stair na tíre, agus é féin-cheaptha mar ‘Rí na hÉireann’ sa bhliain 1541, d’fhógair Anraith VIII go raibh ar gach duine a chónaigh ar an oileán ‘... shall use and speak commonly the English tongue and language...’. Ní raibh ach tiarna amháin i láthair ag an chruinniú sin a raibh go leor Béarla aige leis an fhógra sin a thuigheáil.

Le linn Réim Eilís I (1558-1603), bhí ar an chléir Anglacánach Gaeilge a fhoghlaím agus tá fianaise ann gur fhoghlaím sí féin Gaeilge go pointe. Cuireadh an chéad chlópheas ar fáil faoi stiúir Eilís féin agus cuireadh an chéad leagan Gaeilge den Bhíobla i gcló sa bhliain 1602.

Bunaíodh Coláiste na Tríonóide sa bhliain 1592 leis an aos óg a theagasc ar mhodhan-na na nAnglacánach agus d’fhoghlaím Mic Léinn Diagachta an Ghaeilge. Coinnítear cuid mhaith de na lámhscríbhinní is fearr sa leabharlann: Labhar Dharú (c.650); Leabhair Cheanannais (8 hAois.); agus Leabhair Laighean (12 hAois.).



An Léann Éireannach

Bhí meath tagtha ar an Ghaeilge ag an am seo agus tháinig cuid de na mórthéacsanna sa litríocht chun cinn: Annála Uladh, Annála Ríogachta Éireann agus Foras Feasa ar Éirinn le Seathrún Ceitinn. Thug na scríobhaí stair na hÉireann a thaifead do na glúnta a thiocthadh ina ndiaidh, orthu féin amhail is gur aithin siad go raibh sé i mbaoil. Chuaigh gluaiseacht na gColáistí Éireannacha ó neart go neart ar an mhór-roinn, áfach agus Ba i Louvain sa Bheilg a cuireadh an chéad leabhar Gaeilge i gcló.



Empirical Influence

Irish came under political pressure at a number of stages in the nation's history. Having proclaimed himself 'King of Ireland' in 1541, Henry VIII declared that all the inhabitants of Ireland '... shall use and speak commonly the English tongue and language ...'. Ironically, only one of the Lords present at the meeting had enough English to understand what his new king had just announced!

During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), Anglican clergy were required to learn Irish and it is documented that Elizabeth herself received some level of instruction in the language of her Irish subjects. Indeed, it was Elizabeth herself who ordered the production of the first Irish printing press and in 1602 an Irish translation of The Bible was published.

Trinity College Dublin had been established in 1592 to educate Irish youths in Anglican ways and divinity students learnt Irish. Its library was chosen to house many of the finest Irish manuscripts: The Book of Durrow (c.650); The Book of Kells (8c.); and The Book of Leinster (12c.).



Irish Scholarship

At this time, while the Gaelic Order was in demise, some of the major texts in Irish literature emerged: *Annála Uladh* (The Annals of Ulster), *Annála Ríogachta Éireann* (Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland) and *Seathrún Céitinn's Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* (Groundwork of Knowledge of Ireland), known today as Keating's History of Ireland). It was almost as if these scribes recognised that the nation's past was in danger of being lost forever and took it upon themselves to record it for future generations. On the continent the Irish College movement continued to go from strength to strength and it was in Louvain in Belgium where the first printed book in Irish was produced.



5. TIONCHAR EIMPÍREACH AR LEAN..

Faoin bhliain 1704 ní raibh ach 14% de thalamh na hÉireann i seilbh ag muintir na hÉireann féin. Bhí ar fhilí móra le rá cosúil le Dáibhí Ó Bruadair dul i mbun sclábhaochta chun maireachtáil. Chuir roinnt imeachtaí go mór le meath na teanga ag an am seo, cliseadh thraidisiún na mBard, na Péindlithe agus an Gorta ina measc.

Tháinig athruithe móra ar mhodh maireachtála na nÉireannach agus ní raibh baint ná páirt ag an Ghaeilge leis an mhodh úr seo. Fuair na milliúin Éireannach a raibh an Ghaeilge mar chéad teanga acu bás nó d'ímigh siad ar imirce.

Níor labhraíodh an Ghaeilge ag lucht an rialtais a thuilleadh agus cailleadh cibé meas a bhíodh ag daoine, uair den tsaol, ar an teanga. Bhí tuiscint na ndaoine ar an Bhéarla ag dul i méid agus an meas acu ar an Ghaeilge ag dul i laghad. Rinne ceannairí polaitiúla dúchasacha, go háirithe Dónall Ó Conaill (1775-1847), a bhí freagrach den chuid is mó as Fuascailt na gCaitliceach, iarracht ghníomhach na Gaeil a spreagadh chun iompú in aghaidh na teanga s'acu féin agus glacadh leis an Bhéarla le go mbeadh siad in ann maireachtáil i saol a bhí ag éirí níos Gallda.

In 1831 cuireadh an córas Scoil Náisiúnta i bhfeidhm áit a mbeadh an Béarla mar theanga an tseomra ranga. Bhí caitlicigh dhú-



chasacha na hÉireann ag iompú in éadan na Gaeilge. Maítear nach raibh áit ann don Ghaeilge sa chliarscoil Chaitliceach a bunaíodh í Má Nuad sa bhliain 1796 'found no significant place for the Irish language on the curriculum', cé gur labhair 30% de dhaonra na tíre Gaeilge ag an am.

Faoin bhliain 1891 níor labhair ach 680,000 den daonra Gaeilge agus bhí cónaí ar bhunús na ndaoine sin sna codanna is iargúlta den tír.

Dúshlán:

Déan do dhícheall na frásaí/focail Ghaeilge a cheangal leis frásaí i mBéarla

Gaeilge	Béarla
Is maith sin	Smithereens
Bróg	Galore
Gearán	Beak
Smidiríní	Crack
Craic	Smashing
Gob	Shoe
Go leor	Gern

5. EMPIRICAL INFLUENCE CONTINUED..

By 1704 only 14% of Irish land was in the possession of Irish people. Celebrated poets like Dáibhí Ó Bruadair were reduced to labouring for a living. A combination of the collapse of the Bardic tradition, Penal Laws and Famine contributed immensely in the decline of the Irish language.

Penal persecution encouraged a new way of life of which the Irish language was to play no part and the Great Famine saw millions of Irish people, for whom the Irish language was their first tongue, perish or emigrate from their starving homeland.

Irish was no longer spoken by those in government and the language had lost a great deal of its undoubted prestige. The lack of respect for the language and the heightening of people's perception of the English language became more and more prevalent and native political leaders, notably Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), who was largely responsible for Catholic emancipation, actively encouraged the Irish to turn their back on their native tongue and to embrace English in order to cope in an increasingly Anglicised world.

In 1831 the National School system was introduced where English was the language of the classroom. Native Catholic Ireland was in the process of turning its back on the language. It is stated that the Catholic seminary set up at Maynooth in 1796, 'found no significant place for the Irish language on the curriculum', despite the fact that 30% of the population at the time were Irish speakers.



By 1891 only 680,000 of the population were Irish-speaking and with the majority of these people living in the most remote pockets of the country.

Challenge:

Do your best to connect the Irish phrases/words with the English

Irish	English
Is maith sin	Smithereens
Bróg	Galore
Gearán	Beak
Smidiríní	Crack
Craic	Smashing
Gob	Shoe
Go leor	Gern

Athbheochan

Faoi dheireadh an 19 haois, tháinig méadú mór ar na heagraíochtaí éagsúla a bunaíodh a raibh rún acu gach gné den chultúr, teanga agus den spórt a athbheochan nó a chaomhnú;

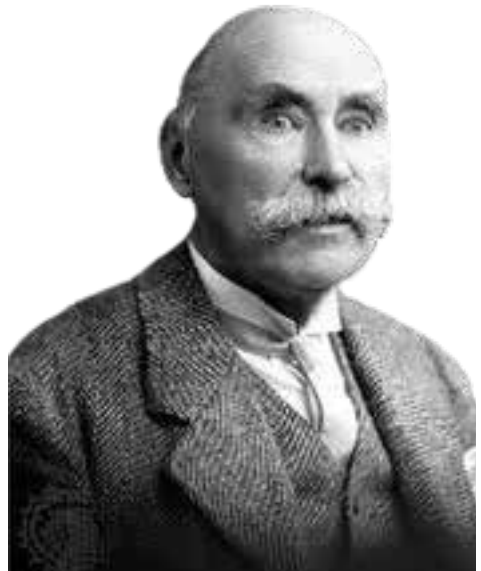
- In 1884 bunaíodh an CLG le Gaeil a spreagadh bheith dílis do na cluichí dúchasacha acu féin. Chomh maith leis sin, bhí sé mar aidhm ag an CLG gach gné de chultúr na hÉireann a chur chun cinn agus bhí an Ghaeilge mar chuid lárnach den sprioc seo.
- Bunaíodh Conradh na Gaeilge sa bhliain 1893 agus caomhnú na Gaeilge mar phríomhchuspóir acu.
- Cuireadh eagraíochtaí eile ar nós Cumann Buan-Choimeádtha na Gaeilge (1876) agus Amharclannaíocht Liteartha na hÉireann (1899) ar bun le healaíona na hÉireann a chur chun cinn.



Bhí an chéad 'Oireachtas' (féile a rinne cultúr na hÉireann a cheiliúradh) ann sa bhliain 1897, bronnadh duaiseanna ilchultúrtha ag an fhéile seo. Chonacthas nuachtáin Ghaeilge don chéad uair riamh le linn an ama seo. Ba í aidhm Chonradh na Gaeilge ná, an teanga a chur chun cinn ar bhonn labhartha agus an litríocht a mhair ag an am a fhoilsiú agus tairgeadh scríbhinní na linne a spreagadh, óir bhí an Litríocht a bhíodh flúirseach tráth, faoi shuan le tuairim is 250 bliain anuas.

Ba iad athbheochan thraidisiún liteartha na hÉireann agus litríocht a chuimseodh an saol nua-aimseartha a chur ar fáil, na dúshlán ba mhó a bhí ag Conradh na Gaeilge.

Ba dhaoine a raibh iomrá mór orthu iad cuid de na fir a bhunaigh Conradh na Gaeilge agus bhí an clú agus cáil sin le dul i méid sna blianta a bhí le theacht: Dubhglas de hÍde, mar shampla a bhí mar chéad Uachtarán de Phoblacht na hÉireann agus Eoin Mac Néill. Bhí siad beirt den bharúil go raibh géarghá le 'Éire a dhí-Ghalldú'.



6. REVIVAL

Revival

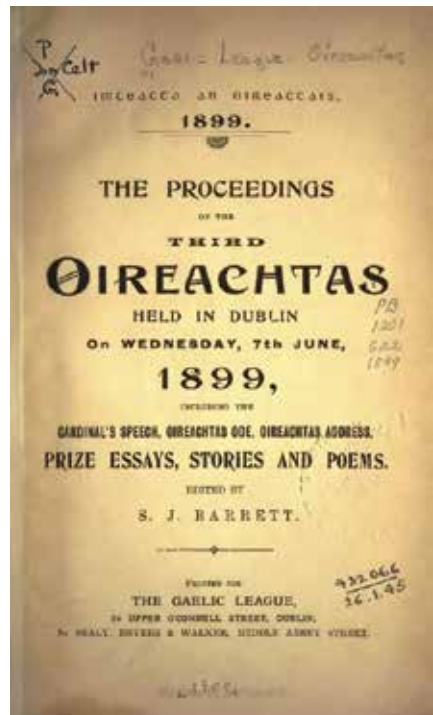
The close of the 19th century saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of various groups intent on preserving or reviving all aspects of native culture, language and sport;

- In 1884 the GAA was established to encourage Irish people to be loyal to their native games. The GAA also had the aim of promoting all aspects of native Irish culture and the Irish language was central to this.
- Conradh na Gaeilge (or the Gaelic League) was established in 1893 with the preservation of the language as its major objective.
- Other groups included the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language (1876) and the Irish Literary Theatre (1899) promoted the arts amongst in Ireland.

The first 'Oireachtas' (or festival of Gaelic culture) also took place in 1897, awarding prizes for all forms of Irish culture. During this period, Irish newspapers also began to appear for the first time. Conradh na Gaeilge had the dual aim of promoting the language as a spoken means of communication while at the same time publishing existing literature and encouraging the production of contemporary writings. For about 250 years the once flourishing Irish language literary scene had been dormant.

Reviving the Irish literary tradition and producing a literature which embraced (and which could be embraced by) the modern world was the main challenge before Conradh na Gaeilge

Conradh na Gaeilge included figures who were to rise to even greater prominence in the decades to come: Douglas Hyde, who later became the first president of the Irish Republic and Professor Eoin Mac Néill. They shared the belief in the need for as they called it 'the de-Anglicisation of Ireland'.

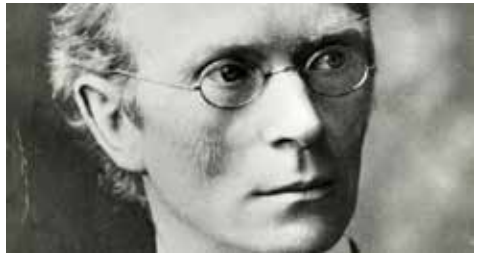


D'aithin Mac Néill go raibh 700,000 Gaeilgeoir in Éirinn agus gur chónaigh na daoine sin in achar a chlúdaigh trian den oileán féin. Thug sé le fios do mhuintir na tíre go raibh sé de dhualgas orthu an teanga a chaomhnú:

"It is, therefore, possible to preserve the Gaelic language, and if it is not preserved, the fault is ours."

De réir gníomhairí teanga ag an am, luígh todhchaí na Gaeilge le 'Caint na nDaoine' nó leis an teanga mar a labhraíodh ar bhonn laethúil sa Ghaeltacht.

Bhí an t-am ann anois ligean don teanga forbairt s'aici féin le go mairfeadh sí sa saol nua-aimseartha agus ar an dóigh seo bheadh teacht ag gach duine uirthi. Chonacthas gur luígh todhchaí na Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht agus thuig gníomhairí teanga gurb é an ceantar Gaeltachta an fhoinse ab fhearr do mhúinteoirí na teanga. As siocair go raibh eatramh ann maidir le Litríocht sa Ghaeilge bhí formhór na gcainteoirí dúchasacha neamhliteartha sa teanga agus mar sin de ní raibh mórán acu in ann feidhmiú mar mhúinteoirí Gaeilge.



7. An Ghaeltacht

Tugtar 'An Ghaeltacht' ar áit ar bith in Éirinn ina labhraíonn an pobal sin an Ghaeilge mar phríomtheanga ar bhonn laethúil. Ba sna ceantair seo a raibh Conradh na Gaeilge ag iarraidh an athbheochan a lonnadh ag baint feidhm as na cainteoirí dúchasacha mar áis iontach.

Is foinsí foghlama iontacha iad na ceantair seo agus an mhuintir a chónaíonn iontu agus is sna ceantair seo a chrúthaítear gur teanga bheo, shaibhir, álainn í an Ghaeilge gan amhras. Bíonn ról lárnach ag an Ghaeltacht i saol an fhoghlaimeora agus an té a mbíonn suim as cuimse aige sa teanga. Freastalaíonn na mílte duine chun na ceantair Ghaeltachta bliain i ndiaidh bliana.



Mac Néill acknowledged that at the time there still remained 700,000 speakers of the language in Ireland and that these people inhabited an area totalling one third of the entire island. He warned his fellow countrymen of their responsibility to the language's preservation:

"It is, therefore, possible to preserve the Gaelic language, and if it is not preserved, the fault is ours."

According to most language activists at the time the future of the language lay in 'Caint na nDaoine' or the language as it was spoken in everyday usage in the Gaeltacht.

It was now time to allow the language to develop in its own way to cope with the modern world and in doing so to make itself more accessible to everyone. The Gaeltacht was seen as the future of the language and activists began to look to the Gaeltacht as the best source for teachers of this modern tongue. The problem was that because of the lull in the production of literature in Irish, most native speakers were illiterate in the language and few had the competence to function as language teachers.



7. An Ghaeltacht

'An Ghaeltacht' is anywhere in Ireland in which Irish is the first language used on a daily basis by the population of that area. It was in these areas that Conradh na Gaeilge sought to base the revival, utilizing the fantastic facility that native speakers of the language afforded them.

It is an extraordinary resource to any learner of the language, as well as proving on a daily basis that Irish is very much still a living, rich and beautiful language. The Gaeltacht plays a very central role to the language learner and enthusiast alike. Thousands of people visit the Gaeltacht areas of Ireland year in and year out.



Todhchaí Uirbeach

Tá borradh ollmhór tagtha ar an Ghaeilge i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i mBéal Feirste le blianta beaga anuas. Tá dul chun cinn nach beag déanta ag grúpaí gníomhaíochta lena gceantar Gaeltachtaí féin a bhunú sna cathracha seo agus anois tá na hiarrachtaí sin ag imirt dea-thionchair ar bhailte móra agus shráidbhailte ar fud na tíre ó dheas agus ó thuaidh. Is rogha réadúil é an Gaeloideachas do thuismitheoirí beag beann ar an áit chónaithe s'acu.

Tá an Ghaeilge le mothú ar fud na meáin anois le stáisiúin teilifíse Gaeilge ann (TG4), stáisiúin raidió (Raidió na Gaeltachta, Raidió na Life, Raidió Fáilte, Raidió Rí-Rá, BBC TÉ, etc.) agus roinnt irisí míosúla (An tUltach, Comhar, Feasta, Nós). Tá an teanga i bhfad níos fluirsí anois ná riamh agus is féidir teacht ar an Ghaeilge ar líne go fuarasta ag www.meoneile.ie agus www.tuairisc.ie. Tá Google, Facebook & eile ar fáil i nGaeilge. Éisíodh an Ghaeilge mar roghadh teanga ar ghutháin póca de chuid Samsung in 2009 agus soláthraítear téacsáil thaurthach trí Ghaeilge anois.

Soláthraíonn grúpaí eile ar nós Gael Linn, Comhaltas Uladh, Forbairt Feirste, Iontaobhas Ultach (is liosta le háireamh é) cineálacha éagsúla de sheirbhísí do Ghaeilgeoirí agus fhoghlaimeoirí. Cuireann Iomairt Cholm Cille naisc idir lucht labhartha na Gaeilge in Éirinn agus in Alban chun cinn. Bíonn cláir Ghaeilge le feiceáil ar RTÉ agus ar BBC, tá sí go flúirseach ar an idirlíon chomh maith.



Naisc úsáideacha

Seo thíos roinnt dóigheanna inar féidir leat teacht ar an Ghaeilge ar líne:

Nasc	Lógó	Eolas faoin Suíomh
www.peig.ie		Lárphointe Eolais don Ghaeilge
www.teanglann.ie		Foclóir & Teanglann ar Líne
www.abair.ie		Saotharlann Foghraíochta & Urlabhra
www.nos.ie		Iris Chultúrtha do Ghaeilgeoirí
www.gaeilge.ie		Geata chun na Gaeilge
www.cnag.ie		Suíomh Gréasáin Chonradh na Gaeilge
www.snag.ie		Suíomh Gréasáin Sheachtain na Gaeilge
www.rrr.ie		Stáisiún Raidió Gaeilge

Urban Future

The recent growth of Irish in the two major cities of Dublin and Belfast has been phenomenal. Various groups of activists have striven successfully to establish their own 'Gaeltachtaí' in these urban centres and their efforts have now begun to penetrate the larger towns and villages throughout the country, north and south of the border. Irish medium education is now a real option for parents, no matter whereabouts in the country they reside.

Irish is to be found throughout the media with its own TV station (TG4), various radio stations (like Raidió na Gaeltachta, Raidió na Life, Raidió Fáilte, Raidió Rí-Rá, BBC NI, etc.) and a number of monthly magazines (like An tUltach, Comhar, Feasta). The language is more abundant now than ever before, it is easily available online. There are informative sites like www.meoneile.ie and www.tuairisc.ie. Google, Facebook and more are also available in Irish while Samsung offer Irish as a language option on their mobiles since 2009 and also provide predictive text for Irish speakers.

Other groups like Gael Linn, Comhaltas Uladh, Forbairt Feirste, Iontaobhas Ultach (the list is endless) offer all kinds of services to Irish speakers and learners alike, while Iomairt Cholm Cille promote links between Irish speakers in Ireland and Gaelic speakers in Scotland. Irish is also afforded some programmes on RTÉ and on the BBC and is to be found in abundance on the internet.



Useful Links

Below are just some of the ways you can access the Irish language online:

Link	Logo	Information about the site
www.peig.ie		Information hub for the Irish language
www.teanglann.ie		Online dictionary and language library
www.abair.ie		Phonetics and speech laboratory
www.nos.ie		Contemporary culture magazine for Irish speakers
www.gaeilge.ie		Portal site for the Irish language
www.cnag.ie		Conradh na Gaeilge website
www.snag.ie		Seachtain na Gaeilge website
www.rrr.ie		Irish language radio station

9. TÁ FÁILTE MHÓR ROMHAT PÁIRT A GHLACADH

Seachtain na Gaeilge

Is féile idirnáisiúnta í Seachtain na Gaeilge agus tá sé ar an cheiliúradh Gaeilge agus cultúrtha is mó a bhíonn ar siúl gach bliain in Éirinn agus i dtíortha eile. Dirítear ar dhaoine ar bheagán focal agus daltaí scoile go háirithe.

BÚA - Bainim Úsáid As

Tugann BÚA dóigheanna nua, sultmhara do dhaoine an Ghaeilge a úsáid i saol an uile lae. Eisítear agus dirítear dúshlán ag tús gach mí ar dhaoine a bhfuil Gaeilge ar bith acu. Is deis iontach í seo an méid Gaeilge atá agat a mheas.

Comhrá '17

Tabharfaidh Comhrá '17 deis do ghrúpaí nó dhaoine aonarach a bheith páirteach i gcomhrá a mhairfidh 171 uair an chloig trí mheán na Gaeilge. Curiarracht domhanda!

Gaeilge 24

Is í is aidhm leis an dúshlán seo ná daoine óga a mhealladh chun iarracht a dhéanamh Gaeilge a labhairt gan stad ar feadh lá iomlán amháin – 24 uair: sa bhaile, ar scoil, sna siopaí, ar obair agus ar fud an bhaile, le cairde, i mbun spóirt, ag an chlub óige agus gach áit eile.

Scoláireachtaí

Cuireann Comhaltas Uladh scoláireachtaí ar fáil do dhaltaí scoile le freastail ar na coláistí samhraidh. Deantar seo trí chomórtais sna scoileanna.

Má tá tuilleadh eolais de dhíth maidir le haon imeacht thuasluaite, tabhair cuairt ar www.cnag.ie



Dúshlán:

Cad é an chiall
atá leis na
comharthaí
seo?



9. YOU ARE MOST WELCOME TO TAKE PART

Seachtain na Gaeilge

Seachtain na Gaeilge (Irish Language Week) is an International Irish language festival and one of the biggest celebrations of our native language and culture that takes place each year in Ireland and in many other countries. The festival is especially aimed towards those less fluent and schools.

BÚA - Bainim Úsáid As

BÚA provides you with fun and new ways of using Gaeilge in everyday life. The challenges, released at the beginning of every month, are aimed at people with any level of Gaeilge. Even if you think you have none, this is a great opportunity to find out how much you actually know!

Comhrá '17

Comhrá '17 is an opportunity for groups or individuals to take part in a 171 hour long conversation in Irish. World record attempt!

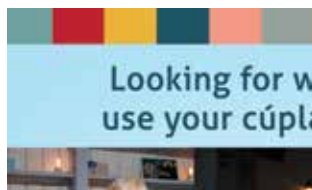
Gaeilge 24

The aim of this challenge is to encourage young people to try speak Irish non-stop for one whole day- 24 hours: at home, at school, in shops and businesses, around the town, with friends, in sports and youth clubs and everywhere else!

Scoláireachtaí

Comhaltas Uladh provide scholarships to students to attend Irish summer colleges in the Gaeltacht. This is done through competitions in the schools.

For further information on any of the above and more visit: www.cnag.ie



Dúshlán:

Can you work out what these signs mean?



10. EOLAS BREISE



*"Is my life better for re-engaging with the Irish language?
Definitely. It has been the gift of gifts, a remarkable source of
endlessly renewable energy in my life"*

Máire Mhic Giolla Íosa, Uachtarán na hÉireann (1977 - 2011)

Roinnt frásaí úsáideacha:



Tá Craobhacha de Chonradh na Gaeilge:



sa Fhrainc



in Madrid



i Meiriceá



in Hong Cong

Tá cúrsaí ollscoile Gaeilge ar fáil:



sa tSualainn



I gCeanada



I Nua Eabhrac

10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



*"Is my life better for re-engaging with the Irish language?
Definitely. It has been the gift of gifts, a remarkable source of
endlessly renewable energy in my life"*

Mary McAleese, President of Ireland (1977 - 2011)

Some Useful Phrases:



There are Branches of Conradh na Gaeilge in:



France



Madrid



America



Hong Kong

There are Irish language university courses offered in:



Sweden



Canada



New York

Todhchaí

Deir 41.4% (breis agus 1.7 milliún duine) de mhuintir Phoblacht na hÉireann gur Gaeilgeoirí iad dár le daonáireamh 2011. Labhraíonn 184,898 duine (10.65% den daonra) I dTuaisceart Éireann Gaeilge nó tá siad eolach ar an Ghaeilge (Daonáireamh 2011). D'imigh cuid mhaith de na deacrachtaí a bhain le foghlaim na Gaeilge le caighdeánú na Gaeilge in 1958 agus soláthraíonn An Coiste Téarmaíochta téarmaí nua-aimseartha, comhchiallacha Gaeilge, cosúil le - 'suíomh idirlín' agus - 'guthán póca'.

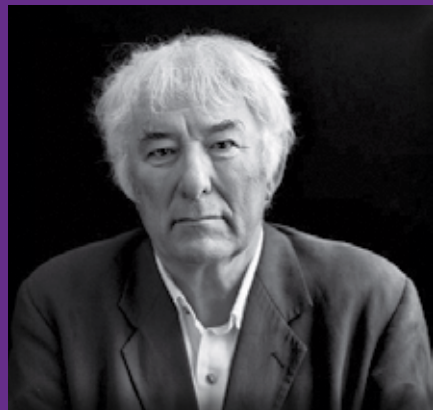
Oibríonn na céadta grúpa agus na mílte gníomhaí ag gach aois leis an Ghaeilge a chaomhnú agus mar gheall ar na daoine seo agus an dáimh acu le teanga a sinsir a mbeidh a bpáistí féin, a ngarphaistí agus páistí a ngarphaistí in ann sult a bhaint as an teanga agus cur lena saol féin tríd an teanga, a mhaireann ó Dhoire go Ciarraí le beagnach dhá mhíle bliain anuas.



Mar Eolas?

Dúirt an Buaiteoir Dhuais Nobel Againn Féin, Séamus Heaney:

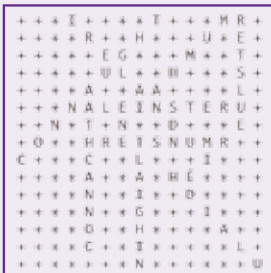
"Not to learn Irish is to miss the opportunity of understanding what life in this country has meant and could mean in a better future."



Ar an dea-uair, tá cuid mhór daoine ann ghlacann le comhairle Heaney.

12. Freagraí na nDúshlán:

Leathanach 4:



Leathanach 6:

- C-O-L-E-E-N = Coleen
- R-O-B-E-R-T = Robert
- M-E-G-A-N = Megan

Leathanach 22:

- Safe Home
- Welcome to Scotland
- Give Way

Leathanach 14:

- Is maith sin = Smashing
- Bróg = Shoe
- Gearán = Gern/Gerning (Complain)
- Smidiríní = Smithereens (Tiny bits)
- Craic = Crack (Fun)
- Gob = Beak (Gub)
- Go leor = Galore (Plenty/Enough)

11. FUTURE

Future

41.4% of the residents of the Irish Republic identified themselves as Irish speakers in the 2011 census. That's over 1.7 million people. A further 184,898 people (10.65% of the population) in Northern Ireland can speak or have knowledge of Irish (Census 2011). Since being standardised in 1958, many of the difficulties and sources of doubt for a learner have been removed and 'An Coiste Téarmaíochta' (or the Terminology Committee) continues to provide Irish equivalents for modern terms like 'website - suíomh idirlín' and 'mobile phone - guthán póca'.

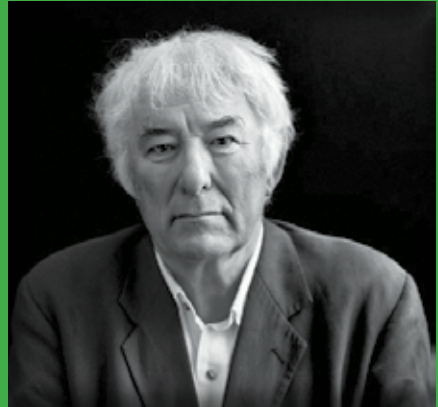
Hundreds of groups incorporating thousands of activists of all ages and abilities continue to strive for the preservation of the language and it's because of these people and their remarkable affinity for the language of their ancestors that their children and their grandchildren and their great-great-great grandchildren will also be able to enjoy and enrich their lives with the language which has pervaded the Irish air from Derry to Kerry for almost two thousand years.



Mar Eolas?

Our own Nobel laureate, Séamus Heaney, said:

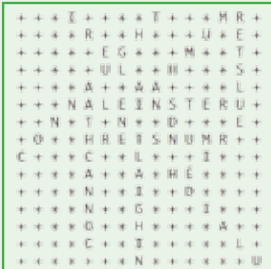
"Not to learn Irish is to miss the opportunity of understanding what life in this country has meant and could mean in a better future."



Thankfully, so many continue to follow Heaney's words of wisdom.

12. Answers for the Challenges:

Page 4:



Page 6:

- C-O-L-E-E-N = Coleen
- R-O-B-E-R-T = Robert
- M-E-G-A-N = Megan

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- Go leor = Galore (Plenty/Enough)

Looking for ways to use your cúpla focal?



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a úsáid gach lá!

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